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1. The entire Soviet Zone power industry is under the control of the "Main Department Energy", which in turn is subordinate to the Ministry of Industry. The manager of the Main Department Energy is A. Berghold, the deputy manager is K. Falkenberg. Main Department Energy is subdivided into the following ten sections:

Planning department	Manager H. von Poeppingshausen
Main load distribution department	Manager K. Riedel
Power plant department	Manager P. Keimling
Network and transformer stations department	Manager Eugen Domsalski
Gas department	Manager K. Richard
Construction department	Manager Prof.Dr.A.Splittgerber
Material and fuel supply department	Manager K. Cordes
Personnel and work force department	Manager Bruno Noesske
Power sales department	Manager C. von Soemeren
General administration department	Manager Guenter Ruescher

All these agencies are housed in the former German Air Ministry building at 5-7 Leipzigerstrasse in Berlin.

2. In the following charts the capacity and production of Soviet Zone power plants before and during World War II are compared with the corresponding figures for the whole of Germany:

a. Capacity of the driving engines, in million kilowatts

	Germany (1937 boundaries)			Soviet Zone Share		
Year	Public Power Plants	Private Power Plants	Total of Power Plants	Public Power P	Private Power P	Total of Power P
1936	9,0	6,5	15,5	2,5	1,8	4,3
1938	9,6	7,7	17,3	2,6	2,4	5,0
1943	12,5	11,0	23,5	3,3	3,3	6,6

The maximum Soviet Zone power plant capacity was therefore 6.6 million kws. This capacity still existed in essence when the Soviet Zone was occupied by the Soviets in 1945.

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b. 1943 figures on actual power generation, in billion kilowatt hours

Source of energy	Germany (1937 boundaries) Power production	Germany (1937 boundaries) Percentage of total	Soviet Zone of Germany Power production	Soviet Zone of Germany Percentage of total
Hard and soft coal	32.9	43.2	1.4	5.5
Brown coal	31.0	40.7	23.1	91.3
Water	7.7	10.1	0.3	1.2
Gas	4.2	5.5	0.5	2.0
Total	76.1 *	99.5	25.3	100.0

This chart shows that brown coal is the predominant source of energy in the Soviet Zone power industry. In Land Saxony, the crude brown coal is not used directly for firing but is used to make coke and gas, which are produced in the numerous low temperature carbonization plants with tar and light oils as byproducts. Hydro-power is of importance as a source of energy only in Thuringia where it constitutes about 55 percent of the power generated. East Berlin depends almost completely on hard and soft coal in the power plant supply while, the Mecklenburg power plants have been using brown coal briquettes since 1945. By comparing the figures of the two charts, it can be seen that the Soviet Zone share in the total power plant capacity of Germany with its 1937 boundaries was 28 percent at the end of the war while the Soviet Zone share in the total amount of power actually produced approximated 33 percent.

3. Soviet dismantlings removed a capacity of 3.13 million kw, including the most modern installations. Thus, an installed machine capacity of 3.47 million kw remained in the Soviet Zone after the dismantlings ended in 1948. However, this capacity cannot fully be utilized. While in prewar times the installed boiler capacity generally exceeded the installed machine capacity, there is now a boiler shortage in the Soviet Zone because of the dismantlings. If allowance is made for substantial capacity losses through overhaulings and repair work, the Soviet Zone in 1948 only had a power plant capacity of about 2.7 million kw ready for operation.** Speeches and statements of Soviet Zone official representatives frequently fail to make allowance for these losses. Thus, although in a speech of 31 March 1949, the former deputy chairman of the German Economic Commission, Bruno Leuschner, now Chief of the Planning Ministry, indicated the Soviet Zone installed power plant capacity to be 2.7 million kw, Fritz Selbmann, now Chief of the Soviet Zone Ministry of Industry, gave the power plant capacity at 3.8 million kw in an article, printed in the Soviet Zone periodical "Die Wirtschaft" in July 1949. The machine installations computed in the Zone's present capacity have been in use for following number of years:

25 percent of the machine installations		10 years
15 percent of the machine installations	10 to	20 years
30 percent of the machine installations	20 to	30 years
30 percent of the machine installations	30 to	40 years

All machines older than thirty years have to be replaced. The Soviet Zone Energy administration is therefore confronted with the necessity of immediately replacing with new machines almost one third of the power plant installatins. This will considerably hamper the further expansion and the new construction of power plants. This fact is admitted in all publications of responsible Soviet Zone experts. For example, the Minister of Industry, Selbmann, indicated in the article mentioned above that at first the existing materials can be supplied only to the current restoration needs and for the

maintenance of the existing capacity. The reconstruction of the completely dismantled power plant in Trattendorf and large power storage plant in Niederwartha could be started at best in 1951-1952. The manager of the "Main Administration Energy", Borghols, declared that a maximum capacity increase of 200,000 kw could be reached by the end of 1950 if all scheduled repairs and conversions were carried out. The Soviet Zone energy installations would then have a capacity of 2.9 million kw ready for operation.

4. However, an immediate and substantial increase of power generation is required by the 1949-1950 two-year plan which aims to reach and even exceed the 1936 Soviet Zone production level. As the 1950 power requirements will increase more rapidly than the power generation, the following steps were taken to bridge these supply gaps:

a. Saving of electric power by coordinating the use of electric power and gas. This coordination scheme provides electric power for mechanical work, lighting and operations requiring high temperatures while gas shall be used for work in the medium temperature range. As a rule, electric power shall not be employed where other energy sources, such as gas or coal, are sufficient.

b. Avoiding extensive breakdowns of production installations by very careful service and maintenance of boiler and machine installations and by improvement of the fuels.

c. Realization on schedule of the investment projects amounting to 82 million DM East. Especially necessary is the reconstruction of boiler installations, and better utilization of the available materials and spare part depots by exchanges between the individual energy plants.

d. Rational regulation of consumption, especially during peak periods.

e. Use of small power plants and, as far as possible, of municipal power plants for the public power supply. This is to be done by nationalizing the remaining private power supply enterprises and by transferring most of the power plants into zonal administration, in accordance with the "Energiewirtschafts-Verordnung der DWK" (Power Industry Regulation of the German Economic Commission) of 22 June 1949. This regulation decreed that all power plants which could easily be taken off the local distribution network were to be attached to the zonal administration. The entire installation was to be transferred to zonal administration if the power station could not be separated from the distributing network. The only distributing networks still attached to municipal enterprises are those large ones in such places as Leipzig, Dresden, Chemnitz, Halle and Erfurt, where the municipal power installations serve community needs primarily. This strict centralization is meant to increase power production and to secure its distribution while utilizing the existing and projected installations as efficiently as possible.

5. Actual Soviet Zone power production has been as follows

1945:	6.4 billion kwh	1948:	15.4 billion kwh
1946:	12.8 billion kwh	1949:	17.2 billion kwh
1947:	13.7 billion kwh	1950:	(planned) 18.0 billion kwh

The power plants have to be fully utilized to reach the 1950 production target. The average annual operation time of the Soviet Zone power plants is 6,600 hours in contrast to the international norm of 2,500 to 3,000 hours operating time. Minister of Industry F.Selbmann himself admitted, in the article mentioned above, that the limit of the Soviet Zone power plant generating capacity has been reached. However, these supplies still cannot meet the power requirements of industry because the electrification of many operations has considerably increased the demands for electricity.

6. Soviet Zone power plants can be divided into the following groups:

a. Power plants owned by SAG's

b. Nationalized power plants under zonal administration

c. Nationalized power plants under communal administration (designated as land-owned power plants in the following list).

d. Power plants of the remaining Soviet Zone private industries.

The three groups from a to c constitute 99.5 percent of all power plants while the private plants represent only 0.5 percent.

7. Following is a list of the power plants in the Soviet Sector of Berlin and in the five Laender of the Soviet Zone:

Number	Designation and location of the power plants	Source of energy	Installed capacity in 1,000 kws	Capacity ready for operation, in 1,000 kws
	1. Soviet Sector of Berlin			
301	Klingenberg	coal ***	160	130
302	Rummelsburg	coal	53	40
		Total:	213	170 ?
	2. Mecklenburg			
	a. Zonal power plants of the "Main Department Energy"			
101	Stralsund	brown coal briquettes	8	4
102	Rostock-Bramov	brown coal briquettes	8	7
103	Peenemuende	brown coal briquettes	15	12
104	Wolgast	brown coal briquettes	4.8	4.8
161	Neustadt-Glewe	water power)	0.7	0.7
162	Mechtforstschleuse	water power)		
164	Torgelow	water power	1	1
		Total:	37.5	29.5
	b. Land-owned power plants			
105	Schwerin-Diesel	Diesel fuel	4.3	3.8
		Mecklenburg total:	41.8	33.3

3. Brandenburg

a. SAG power plants

224	Schwarzheide	crude brown coal, brown coal briquettes, coke ***	20.2	15

b. Zonal power plants

201	Finkenheerd	crude brown coal	75	50
202	Lauta	crude brown coal	52	52
205	Finow	brown coal briquettes	31	20
212	Wilhelminenglueck near Klettwitz	crude brown coal	23	20
213	Clara III	crude brown coal	13.8	13.8
214	Clara IV	crude brown coal		
215	Viktoria III	crude brown coal	6	5
216	Mariannenglueck	crude brown coal	4.5	4.5
217	Marga	crude brown coal	13.6	8
220	Hansa Troebitz	crude brown coal	5	3
221	Agfa-Seide Premnitz (silk plant)	brown coal briquettes, coal	8.3	6
223	Zellwolle Wittenberge (cellulose plant)	coke, coal	3.5	3.5
226	Friedrichshain-Forst	crude brown coal	2	2
228	Hennigsdorf	coal	15	15
		Total:	252.7	202.8

c. Land-owned power plants

203	Forst	crude brown coal	2.6	2.5
204	Luckenwalde	crude brown coal	1	1
206	Potsdam I	brown coal briquettes	16	10
207	Potsdam II			
208	Brandenburg	brown coal briquettes	3.5	2.5
209	Cottbus (steam)	brown coal briquettes	2.4	2.2
	Cottbus (water)	water power	0.3	0.3
	Cottbus (Diesel)	Diesel fuel	0.3	0.3

210	Pronzlau	brown coal briquettes	2.3	1.5
211	Wittenberge NEW	brown coal briquettes	2.5	2.5
222	Kyritz starch factory	coal	3	2
262	Briesen	crude brown coal	1.5	1
	c. Total land-owned power plants:		35.4	25.8
	b. Total zonal power plants :		252.7	202.8
	a. SAG power plants :		20.2	15
		Brandenburg total:	308.3	243.6

4. Saxony

a. SAG power plants:

505	Boehlen	crude brown coal, brown coal briquettes, coke	257	120
506	Espenhain	crude brown coal, brown coal briquettes, coke	241	160
525	Borna	crude brown coal	7	6
526	Deutzen	crude brown coal	16.8	11
		Total:	521.8	297

b. Zonal power plants:

501	Hirschfelde	crude brown coal, coke	132	110
502	Kulkwitz	crude brown coal, coke	55	40
507	Schwarzenberg	brown coal briquettes	8	6
508	Schweinsberg	brown coal briquettes	4.5	4.5
510	Gross-Rochrsdorf	brown coal briquettes	2	2
519	Oberlungwitz	coal	4	4
520	Oelsnitz	coal	5	3.5
521	Brigitta	crude brown coal	7.6	5

522	Heye III near Hoyerswerda	crude brown coal	2.5	2.5
523	Dora Helene near Borna	crude brown coal	2.5	2.5
524	Witznitz	crude brown coal	2.5	2.5
527	Regis-Breitingen	crude brown coal	5	5
528	Viktoria	crude brown coal	6.5	5
530	Neukirchen	crude brown coal	5	5
532	Clara III near Zerminghoff	crude brown coal	2.5	2.5
534	Zwickau	coal, brown coal briquettes	12.3	12.3
535	Brueckenberg III	coal	2.5	2
536	Gottessegen Lugau	coal	4.0	3.0
537	Deutschland Oelsnitz	coal	3.5	2.5
538	Zauckerode Freital	coal	3.5	2.5
561	Turzen	water power	3.1	2.5
562	Aue	water power	1.6	1.2
564	Freital	water power	5.6	4.3
		Total:	280.7	230.3

c. Land-owned power plants:

503	Leipzig-N	crude brown coal	22	21
504	Zittau	crude brown coal	2.5	1.5
509	Glauchau	brown coal briquettes	2.6	2.6
511	Mittweida (steam)	brown coal briquettes	5.1	2.4
511a	Mittweida (water)	water power	0.9	0.9
512	Plauen	brown coal briquettes	2.2	2.2
513	Oelsnitz	brown coal briquettes	6.6	5
514	Radeboul	brown coal briquettes	2	2
515	Reichenbach	brown coal briquettes	10.5	7.5
516	Chemnitz	brown coal briquettes	39	27

517	Dresden-West	brown coal briquettes	28	18
518	Leipzig-South	coke	23	23
539	Dresden-Industry	brown coal briquettes	3.1	2
558	Zittau Werk II	crude brown coal	3.5	2.5
563	Freiberg	water power	6	5.5
565	Kriebstein	water power	6.1	5.5
	c. Total land-owned power plants:		163.1	128.6
	b. Zonal power plants:		280.7	230.3
	a. SAG power plants :		521.8	297
	Saxony total:		965.6	655.9

5. Saxony-Anhalt:

a. SAG power plants

413	Eilenburg	crude brown coal	2	2
418	Rubiag-Emanuel	crude brown coal	23	15
430	Mehlitz	crude brown coal	2.4	2.4
431	Profen	crude brown coal	0.9	0.9
435	Pfaennerhall	crude brown coal	15	10
447	Goelzau	crude brown coal, brown coal briquettes, coke	5.6	4
457	Bitterfeld-South	crude brown coal	190	160
458	Schkopau	crude brown coal	140	120
459	Leuna	crude brown coal	126	80
460	Wolfen Agfa	crude brown coal	50	40
461	Wolfen Farben	crude brown coal	32	25
462	Zeitz-Troeglitz	crude brown coal, brown coal briquettes, coke	68	35
463	Deuben	crude brown coal	50	30
464	Hedwig	crude brown coal	17	15

465	Concordia	crude brown coal	48	41
466	Krupp Magdeburg	crude brown coal, brown coal briquettes, coke	9.5	7.5
		total:	779.4	587.8

b. Zonal power plants:

401	Zschornewitz	crude brown coal	176.5	152
402	Harbke	crude brown coal	140	110
403	Grosskayna	crude brown coal	68	30
404	Plessa	crude brown coal	30	20
405	Lauchhammer	crude brown coal	12	11
409	Dessau-Alten	crude brown coal	6.3	6.3
410	Magdeburg	brown coal briquettes, coke	45	40
411	Gardelegen	brown coal briquettes, coal	3.5	3
414	Leopold I)	crude brown coal	40	40
415	Leopold II)			
416	Theissen	crude brown coal	30	22
417	Amsdorf	crude brown coal	3.5	3.5
419	Bubiag Marie-Anna	crude brown coal	24	18
420	Bubiag Milly	crude brown coal	3	2.7
421	Elisabeth	crude brown coal	9.2	7
422	Elise II Muecheln	crude brown coal	5.5	5
423	Luise	crude brown coal	1.1	1.1
424	Michelwerke Michel	crude brown coal	8.5	8.5
425	Michelwerke Vesta	crude brown coal	3.5	3
426	Michelwerke Leonhard near Zipsendorf	crude brown coal	3.5	3
427	Michelwerke Gute Hoffnung near Rossbach	crude brown coal	4	3.5
436	Burbach Potash Works	crude brown coal	4.2	2.5

439	Neustassfurt Soda Factory	crude brown coal	5	5
444	Aschersleben Potash Works	crude brown coal	2.5	2.5
445	Luetzendorf Lubricating Oil Refinery	crude brown coal	28.3	15
446	Rodleben Hydrogenation Plant	crude brown coal	4	2
448	Henkel-Genthin (Persil)	crude brown coal	2.8	2.5
449	Fertilia Coswig (Sulphuric Acid Plant)	crude brown coal	4	4
451	Ammendorf Electrochemical Plant	crude brown coal	5	4.5
453	Krughuette Mansfeld (Copper Works)	crude brown coal, brown coal briquettes	1.5	1
454	Kochhuette Mansfeld (Copper Works)	crude brown coal,	1.5	1
455	Mansfeld Copper Mill	crude brown coal, brown coal briquettes	2	1.5
	Arnsdorf	crude brown coal	5	3
		total:	682.9	534.1
	c. Land-owned power plants:			
406	Halle-Trotha	crude brown coal	30	30
407	Weissenfels	crude brown coal	2.5	2.5
408	Zeitz Municipal Plant	crude brown coal	5	4.5
473	Dessau Sugar Factory	crude brown coal	2.0	1.5
		total:	39.5	38.5
	d. Private power plants:			
443	DSW Caesar (?)	crude brown coal	2	2
	c. Land-owned power plants total:		39.5	38.5
	b. Zonal power plants total:		682.9	534.1
	a. SAG power plants total:		779.4	587.8
		Saxony-Anhalt total:	1.503.8	1.162.4

6. Thuringia:

a. SAG power plants:

620	Bischofferode Potash Works	brown coal briquettes	3.9	3.1
621	Bleicherode Potash Works	crude brown coal, brown coal briquettes	5.7	2.6
622	Kaiseroda Potash Works	brown coal briquettes, coke	36.4	18
623	Volkeroda Potash Works	brown coal briquettes	3.8	2.5
626	Sollstedt Potash Works	brown coal briquettes	2.1	1.7
627	Weimar Railroad Car Plant	brown coal briquettes, coke	2.5	2
630	Vollrath & Sohn, Bad Blankenburg Rubber Plant	brown coal briquettes, coke	1.5	1
631	EMW Eisenach (Automobile Plant)	coal	2.8	2.5
		total:	58.7	33.4

b. Zonal power plants:

601	Greitungen	brown coal briquettes	40	40
602	Gispersleben	brown coal briquettes	31.8	31.8
604	Bleicherode-Ost	crude brown coal, brown coal briquettes	16	12
605	Rositz	crude brown coal	11.6	11.6
606	Gera	crude brown coal, brown coal briquettes	9.9	5.4
608	Auma	brown coal briquettes	1.5	1.5
610	Apolda	brown coal briquettes	1.5	1.5
614	Mihla (Werra)	water power	1.5	1
615	Phoenix Mine, Mumsdorf	crude brown coal	2.5	2
616	Thraena Mine I	crude brown coal	3	2.5
617	Gertrud Mine, Zechau	crude brown coal	9.9	8.5

618	Ida Mine, Kriebitzsch	crude brown coal	0.8	0.8
619	Sondershausen Potash Works	crude brown coal, brown coal briquettes, coke	7.5	7.5
628	Guenther Paper Factory, Greiz	crude brown coal	1.5	1
629	Schwarza Cellulose Factory	coke	13.6	14
632	Steudnitz Cement Factory	crude brown coal	2	1.5
633	Schleber Textile Factory, Greiz	brown coal briquettes	1.5	1
634	Maximilianshuette Unterwellenborn (Iron- and Steelworks)	brown coal briquettes, gas	7.7	5
635	Mine Fortschritt, Meuselwitz	crude brown coal	2	1.5
638	Rositz Coal Plant	crude brown coal	2.5	1.5
641	Fabrik Hirsch, Gera	crude brown coal	1	1
643	Flehmig Factory, Weida	crude brown coal	1	1
644	Triebes Jute Factory	crude brown coal	1	0.8
645	Boettcher Factory, Porstendorf	crude brown coal, brown coal briquettes	1.5	1
649	Blankenstein Paper Factory	brown coal briquettes, coal	2.5	2
650	Eisenach Worsted Yarn Factory	brown coal briquettes	1.5	1
651	Hirschberg Leather Factory	brown coal briquettes	1	1
652	Muehlhausen Dye Works	brown coal briquettes	0.8	0.8
653	Zeulenroda Furniture Factory	brown coal briquettes	0.8	0.8
661	Hohenwarthe	water power (reservoir)	7.5	5.5
662	Bleiloch	water power (reservoir)	40	40
663	Spichra	water power	1	0.6
664	Eichicht	water power	1.5	1.5

665	Burgkhammer	water power	2.2	2.2
666	Zeiss-Ziegenrueck	water power	2.5	2.5
667	Zeiss-Burgau	water power	1.1	1
668	Zeiss-Tisenta	water power	4.5	4.0
669	Doebritschen	water power	1.0	0.8
670	Falken	water power	0.5	0.5
		total:	246.2	219.6

c. Land-owned power plants:

603	Erfurt	brown coal briquettes	44	35
609	Weimar	brown coal briquettes	1	1
612	Meiningen	Diesel fuel, water	1.5	1.5
613	Muehlhausen	Diesel fuel	1.5	1.5
636	Rositz Sugar Factory	crude brown coal	0.8	0.8
639	Strausfurt Sugar Factory	crude brown coal	0.8	0.8
640	Walschleben Sugar Factory	crude brown coal	0.8	0.8
646	Mauxion Saalfeld	crude brown coal, brown coal briquettes, coke	)	
647/48	Mauxion Saalfeld II	water power	) 2.2	2.2
671	Unterpreilipp	water power	1.5	1
672	Moerschel	water power	1.5	1.5
673	Themar	water power	1.5	1.5
674	Einhausen (Werra)	water power	1	1
675	Einhausen-Hagemuehle	water power	0.8	0.8
676	Brotterode-Hommel	water power	1.5	1.5
		total:	60.4	50.9

d. Private power plants:

607	Probstzella	crude brown coal	3.2	2.2
642	Solvay-Werke, Buchenau	crude brown coal	1	1
	d. Private power plants	total:	4.2	3.2

c. Land-owned power plants total:	60.4	50.9
b. Zonal power plants total:	246.2	219.6
a. SAG power plants total:	58.7	33.4
Thuringia total:	369.5	307.1

Totals:	Installed Capacity in 1,000 kw	Capacity ready for operation in 1,000 kw
Berlin power plants :	213	170
Mecklenburg power plants:	41.8	33.3
Brandenburg power plants:	308.3	243.6
Saxony power plants :	965.6	655.9
Saxony-Anhalt power plants:	1.503.8	1.162.4
Thuringia power plants :	369.5	307.1
Grand Total :	3.402.0 ****	2.572.3 ****
Number under German ownership :	2.021.9	1.639.1
Number owned by SAG's :	1.380.1	933.2

25X1A * [redacted] Comment. Included in the total are power plants run on Diesel engines. These plants are not listed.

25X1A ** [redacted]

25X1A *** [redacted] Comment. Throughout this list, "coal" refers to the German "Steinkohle", which includes both anthracite and bituminous coal but not brown coal. "Coke" is coke made from brown coal by the low temperature carbonization process.

25X1A **** [redacted] Comment. There are slight differences between these capacity figures and those given in paragraph 3, which estimated the installed machine capacity to be 3.47 million kw and the capacity ready for operation to be 2.7 million kw. This difference can be explained by the fact that a number of small plants were not included in the list in paragraph 7. Attached are the following photostats giving additional information on Soviet Zone electrical installations:

Annex I: Sketch of Boehlen power plant and brown coal plant.
Annex II: Sketch of Hirschfelde power plant and brown coal plant.
Annex III: Sketch of Hirschfelde power plant grounds.
Annex IV: High-tension switch plan of the Wolfen film factory.
Annex V: "Net system with the length of lines of the central German high tension net as of 1 September 1945".
Annex VI: Chart of the Bitterfeld-Wolfen-Gruben 30 kv bus bar, dated 13 March 1949.
Annex VII: Chart of the Zschornewitz-Bitterfeld-Wolfen-Gruben-Leuna-Schkopau-Theissen-Deuben 100 kv bus bar, dated 3 December 1948, tested on 13 March 1949.
Annex VIII: Chart of the central German IG bus bar of 19 February 1946.

1 Annexes: * photostats, forwarded to ORR/CIA.